

Warm-up for 12-1

- ▣ Handout- Analyzing different perspectives during Reconstruction.

Chapter 12 – Reconstruction and Its Effect

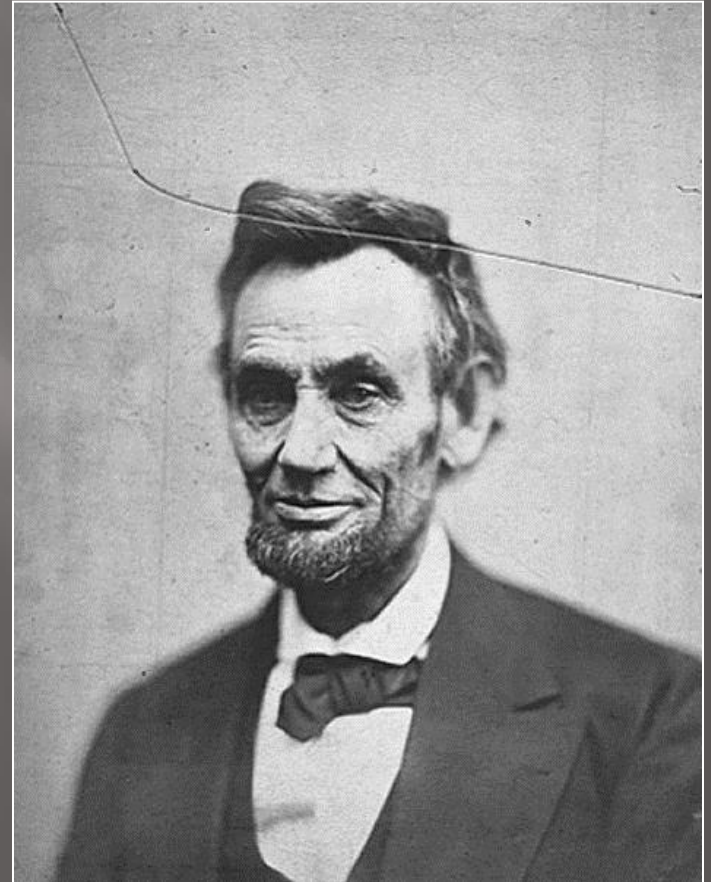
Section 1 – The Politics of Reconstruction

Reconstruction

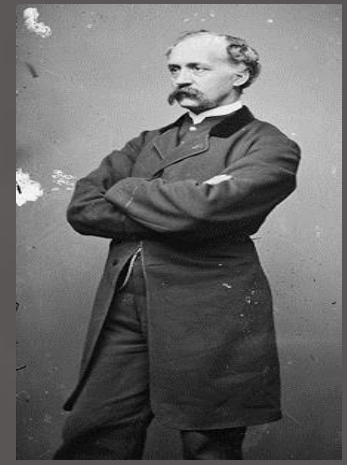
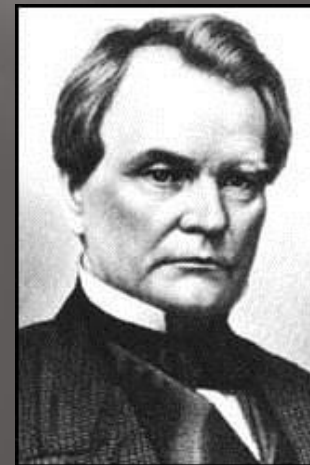
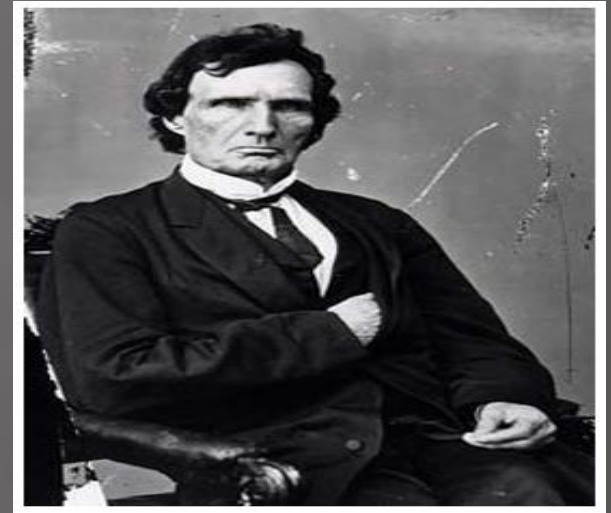
- ▣ period of rebuilding following the war, lasted from 1865-77
- ▣ process of federal govt. readmitting Confederate states

Lincoln's Ten Percent Plan

- ▣ govt. would pardon all, except for high-ranking officials & those accused of war crimes
- ▣ 10% of eligible voters from 1860 list had to swear allegiance



- ▣ moderate plan angered Radical Republicans
- ▣ RR's supported
 - majority of eligible voters take oath
 - full citizenship & right to vote for African Americans
 - destruction of political power of former slaveholders
- ▣ Thaddeus Stevens - RR
- ▣ Wade-Davis Bill- proposed by RR's that Congress, not the president, be responsible for Reconstruction, Lincoln vetoed

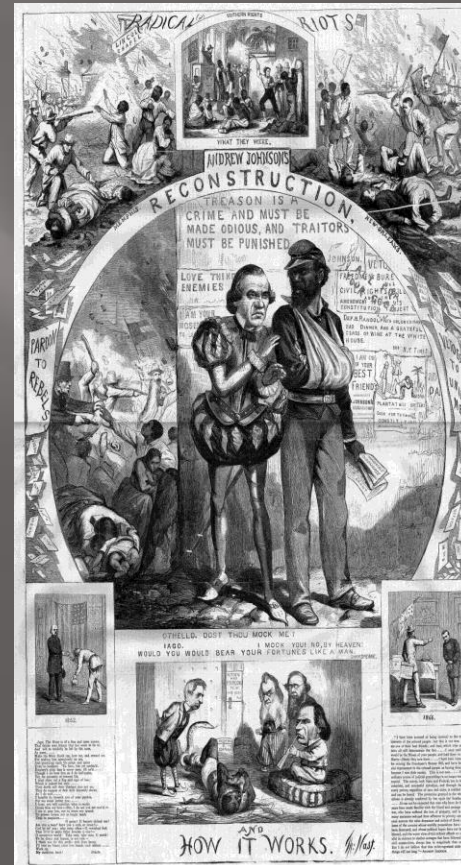
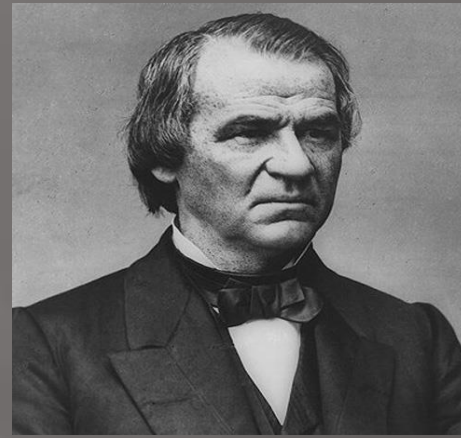


Johnson's Plan

- ▣ Andrew Johnson- 17th President, Democrat 1865-1869

Conditions to be readmitted

- each state withdraws its secession
- swear allegiance to the Union
- annul Confederate war debts
- ratify the 13th Amendment
- ▣ *failed to address needs of former slaves: land, voting rights, protection under the law



The artist portrays Johnson as the evil Iago plotting against the heroic and innocent Othello, shown as a wounded black Union veteran being denied his place in American political life.

- December 1865 –newly elected Southern legislators consisted of 58 previous Congressmen of the Confederacy, 6 members from the Confederate cabinet, and 4 Confederate generals- Congress refused admittance of Southern legislators

Freedmen's Bureau (set up by Congress before war ended)

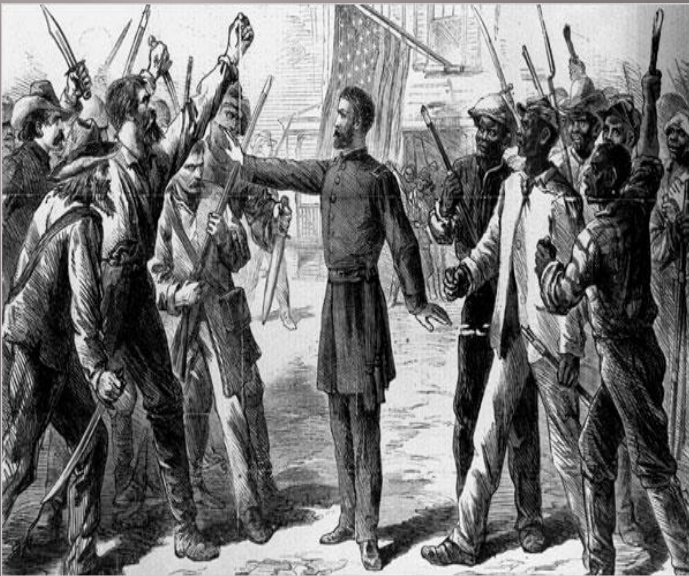
- agency that assisted former slaves & poor whites in the S
- distributed food & clothing
- set up hospitals, schools, industrial institutes, teacher-training centers



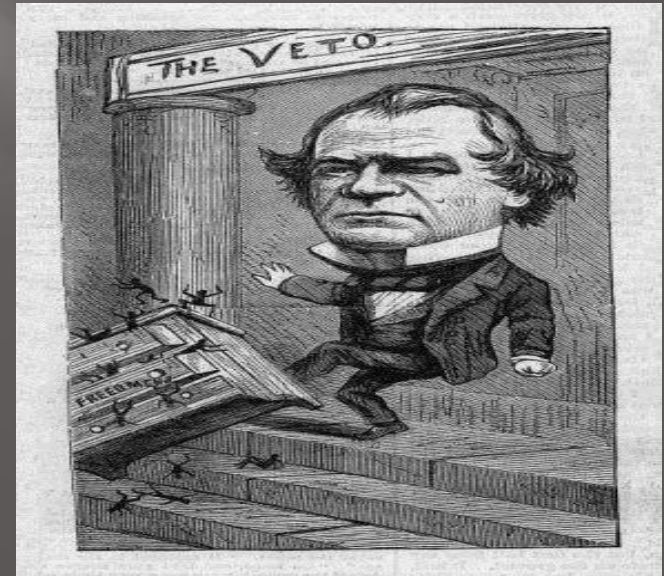
Photo, page 461
America: A Concise History, Third Edition
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Civil Rights Act of 1866

- ▣ gave African Americans citizenship
- ▣ forbid states from passing black codes- discriminatory laws
 - *(ex- could not carry weapons, serve on juries, marry whites, testifying against whites, travel w/o permits)*
- ▣ *Johnson vetoed Freeman's Bureau & CRA, Congress overrode veto w/ 2/3s vote



An engraving depicting an agent of the Freedman's Bureau as a peacemaker between blacks and whites after the Civil War

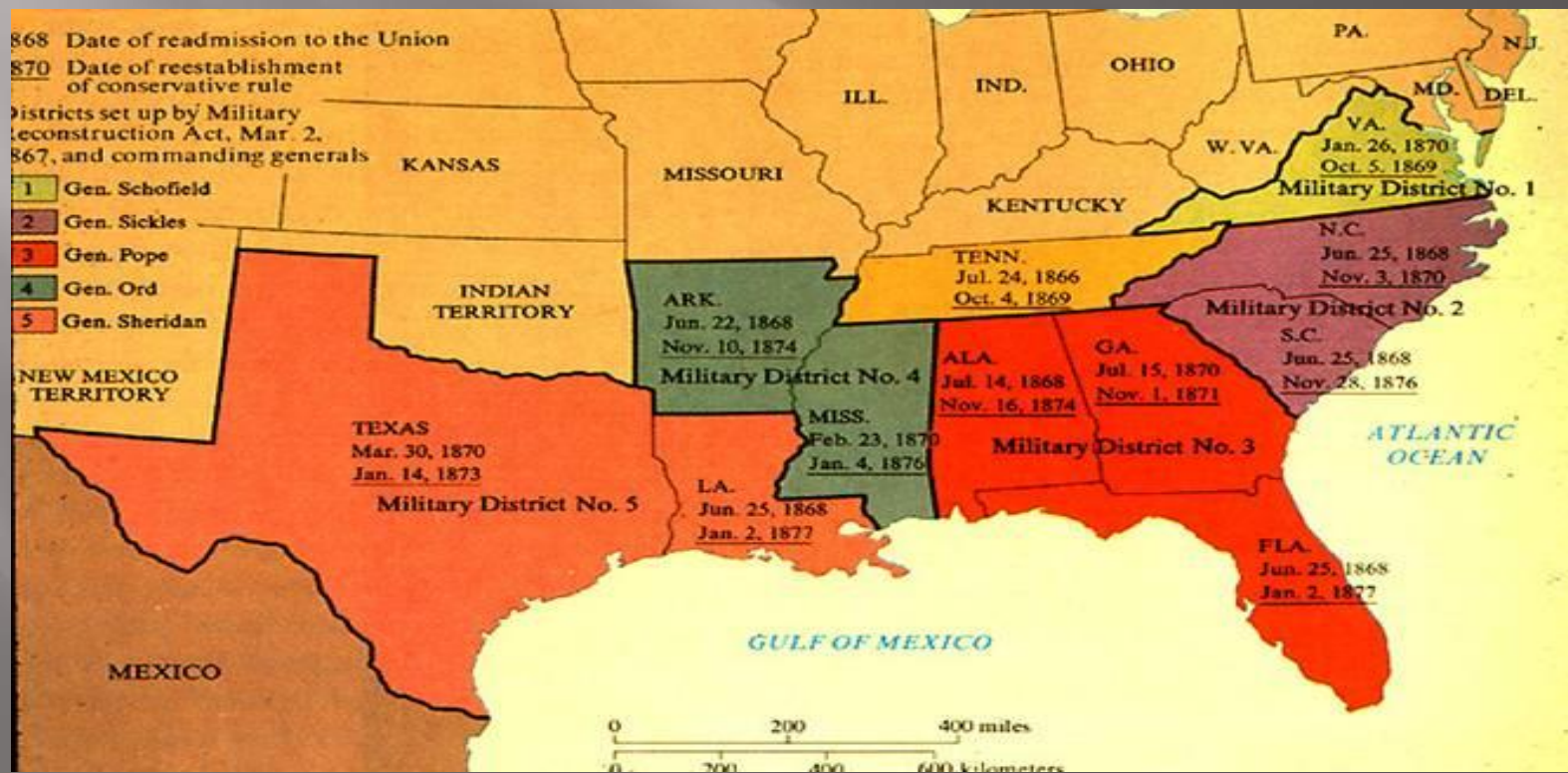


Congressional Reconstruction

- ❑ Congress passed the 14th Amendment-(1868)- anyone born in U.S. is a citizen entitled to equal protection under the law
 - *(provides Constitutional basis for the Civil Rights Act)*

Reconstruction Act of 1867

- ❑ Confederate states divided into 5 military districts
- ❑ states had to ensure African-American men voting rights, & ratify 14th amendment to be readmitted to the Union



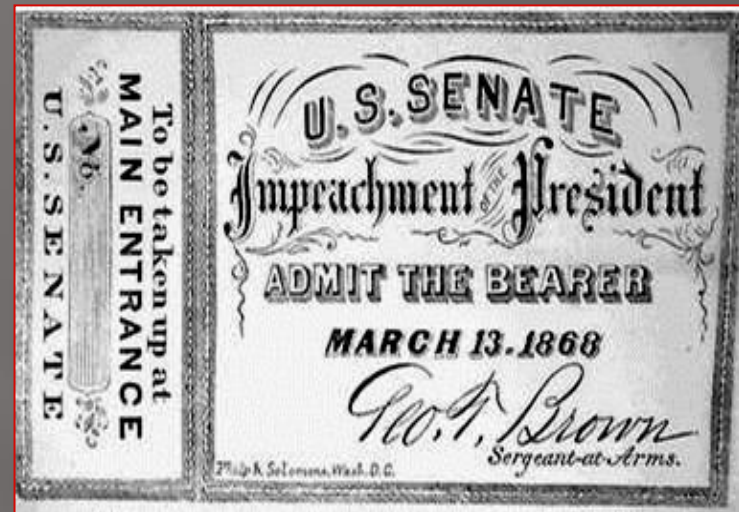
▣ impeach-charge of misconduct in office

- House of Representatives has sole power to impeach
- Johnson impeached for violation of the Tenure of Office Act for firing a cabinet member (*really impeached for angering Congress over Reconstruction*)
- 1 vote short of 2/3s majority needed for conviction

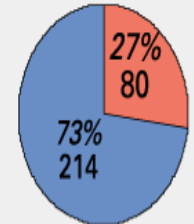
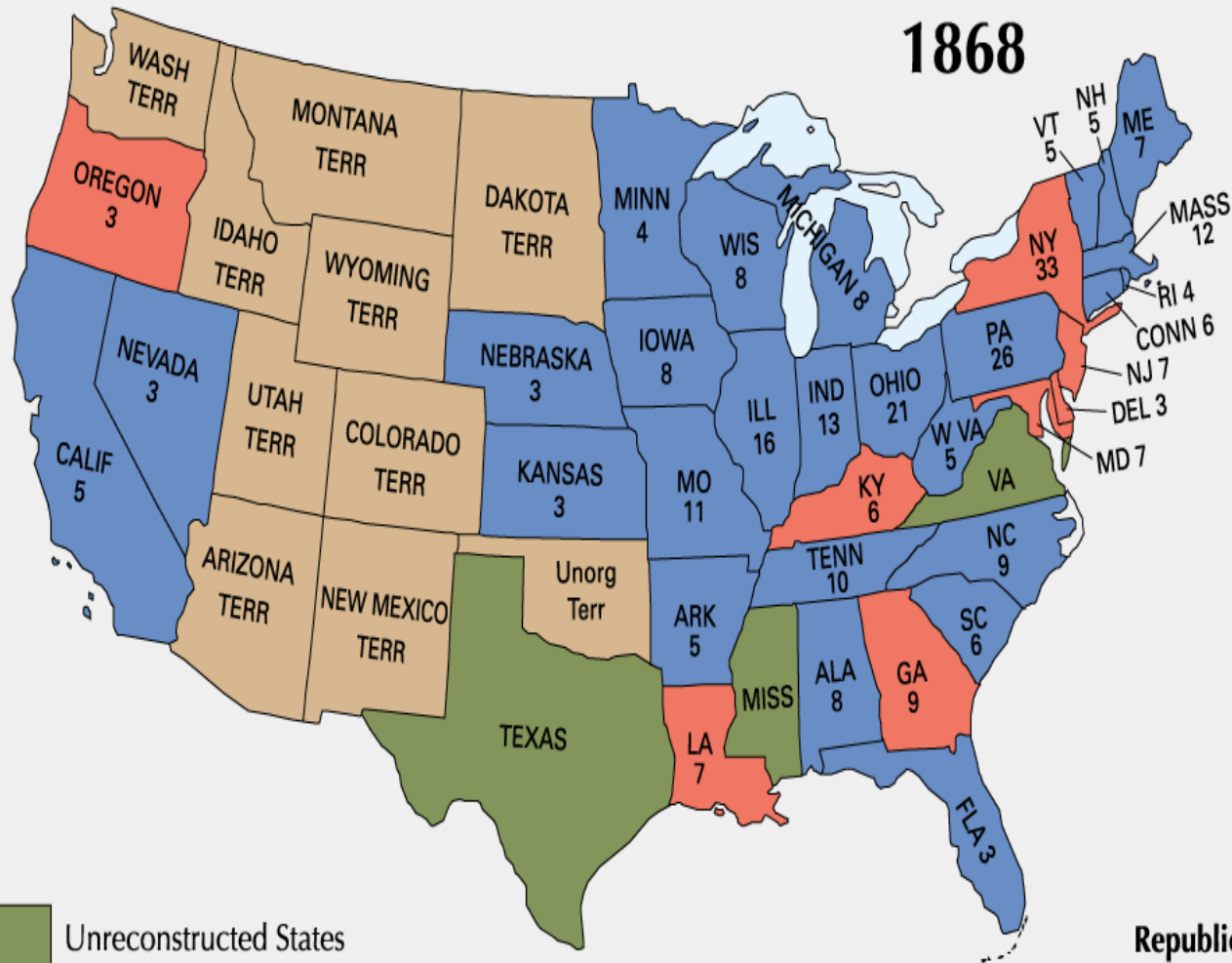
▣ Ulysses S. Grant -18th President, Republican (1869-1877)

Reconstruction Legislation

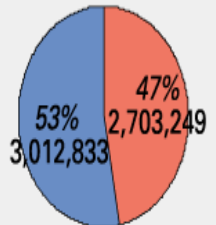
- 15th Amendment (1870)- right to vote no matter race, color, or previous conditions of servitude
- Enforcement Act of 1870-gave fed. govt. power to enforce reconstruction legislature (*later ruled unconstitutional by the SC*)



1868





ELECTORAL VOTE
 TOTAL VOTING: 294
 NOT VOTING: 23



POPULAR VOTE
 TOTAL: 5,716,082

 Unreconstructed States
 Territories

Republican (Grant) 
 Democratic (Seymour) 

What happened to Jefferson Davis?

Davis was captured on May 10, 1865, he was charged with treason and served two years in prison. Davis was released on bail of \$100,000 and the prosecution dropped the case. Although he was not tried, he was stripped of his eligibility to run for public office. Over time, admiration for his pride and ideals made him a Civil War hero to many Southerners, and his legacy became part of the foundation of the postwar. By the late 1880s, Davis began to encourage reconciliation, telling Southerners to be loyal to the Union. He died in 1889 at the age of 81.



Funeral procession of Jefferson Davis,
New Orleans, 1889.

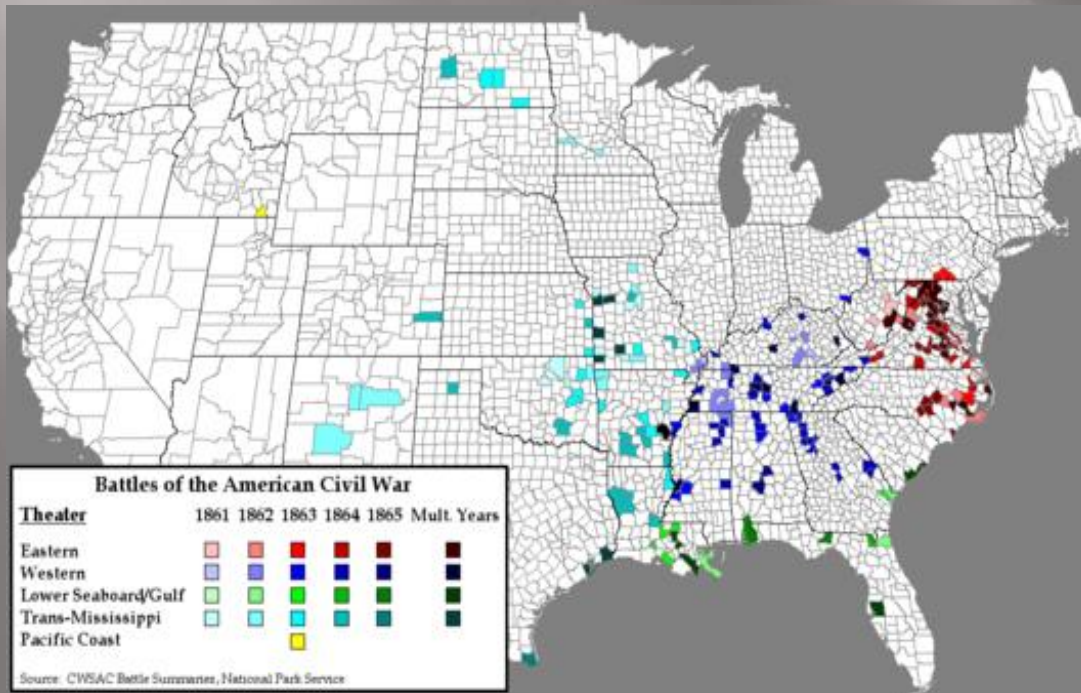
Warm-up for 12-2

- ▣ How do you decide where to start when you have to clean up a very big mess? What are some ways to approach a massive clean-up and restoration effort?

Section 2 – Reconstructing Society

Conditions

- ▣ buildings, railroads, bridges, roads, & farms were destroyed
- ▣ 1/5 of adult white men of the Confederacy were dead
- ▣ Republican public works programs were expensive
- ▣ raising taxes slowed the recovery



Politics

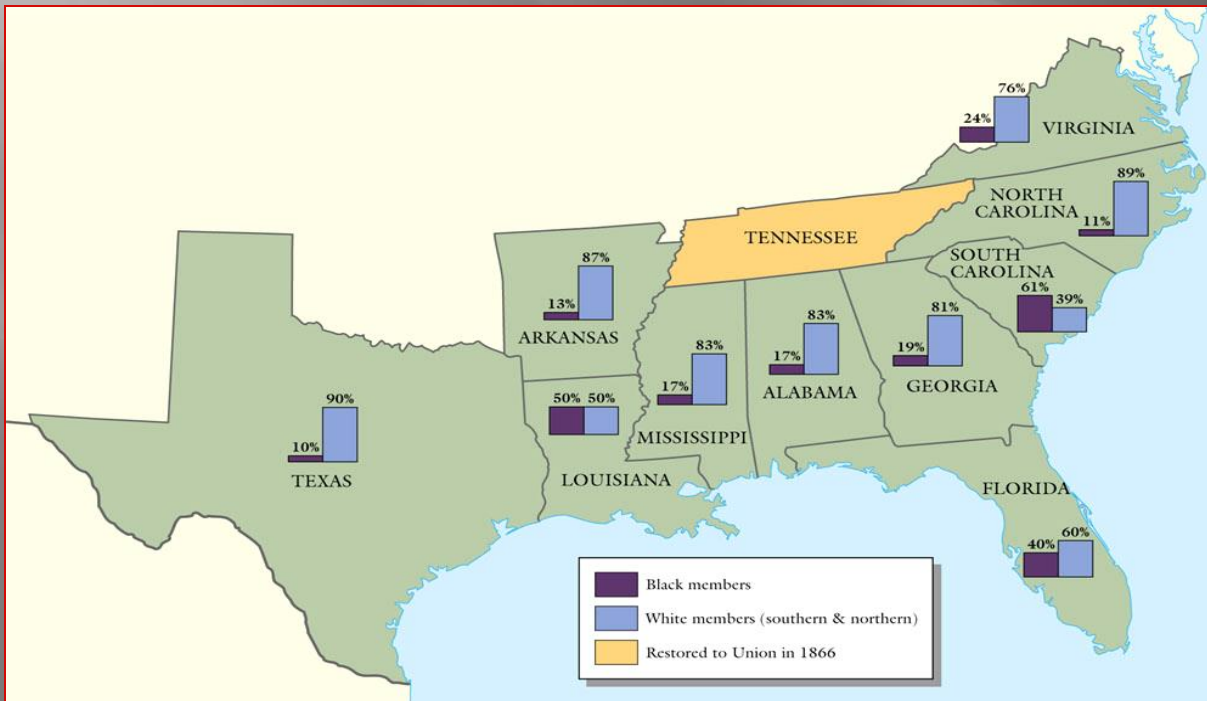
- ▣ scalawags-white Southerners who joined the republican party after the Civil War
 - small farmers interested in improving economic & political position

- ▣ carpetbaggers-Northerners who moved to the South after the Civil War
 - Freedmen's Bureau agents, teachers, adventure capitalists, & dishonest businessmen



Former Slaves Face Challenges

- ❑ many were unskilled, w/ no \$ for farming
- ❑ many leave plantations & flock to nearby cities in search of jobs
- ❑ many search for loved ones to reunite families
- ❑ education opportunities led to increased violence from whites
- ❑ fully controlled African-American churches formed (focus on own community)
- ❑ political offices controlled by whites
- ❑ Hiram Revels- 1st African American Senator- Mississippi, 1870



- ▣ 40 Acres & a Mule
 - Promise by General Sherman to former slaves who followed his army
 - Congress failed to develop successful land-reform

- ▣ Planters & laborers experiment w/ alternative farming systems

1. Sharecropping- landowners give workers land, seed, & tools in return for crops

*often became indebted to the land

2. Tenant farming- farm workers supply own tools & rent farmland for cash

- merchants charged inflated prices on goods, led to debt



The Sharecropper Cycle of Poverty



- 1 Sharecropper is provided land and seed. In exchange, he promises landowner half the crop.



- 2 Sharecropper buys food and clothing on credit from landowner's store.



- 3 Sharecropper plants and harvests crop.



- 4 Sharecropper gives landowner crop to sell. Sharecropper will get half the earnings, minus the cost of his purchases for the year.



- 5 When settling up, landowner says that sharecropper owes more than he has earned.

- 6 To pay debt, sharecropper must promise landowner a greater share of next year's crop.

By the time sharecroppers had shared their crops and paid their debts, they rarely had any money left. Often they were uneducated and could not argue with landowners or merchants who cheated them. A sharecropper frequently became tied to one plantation, having no choice but to work until his debts were paid.

Cotton No Longer King

- ▣ oversupply of cotton drove prices down indebting planters & forcing banks to close



- ▣ economic/political frustration leads some to embark on a campaign of terror



Warm-up for 12-3

- ▣ How do you react when you have a good idea, but don't have the money to implement it? If you were in the political arena, how would you deal with opponents who had the money or power you lacked?

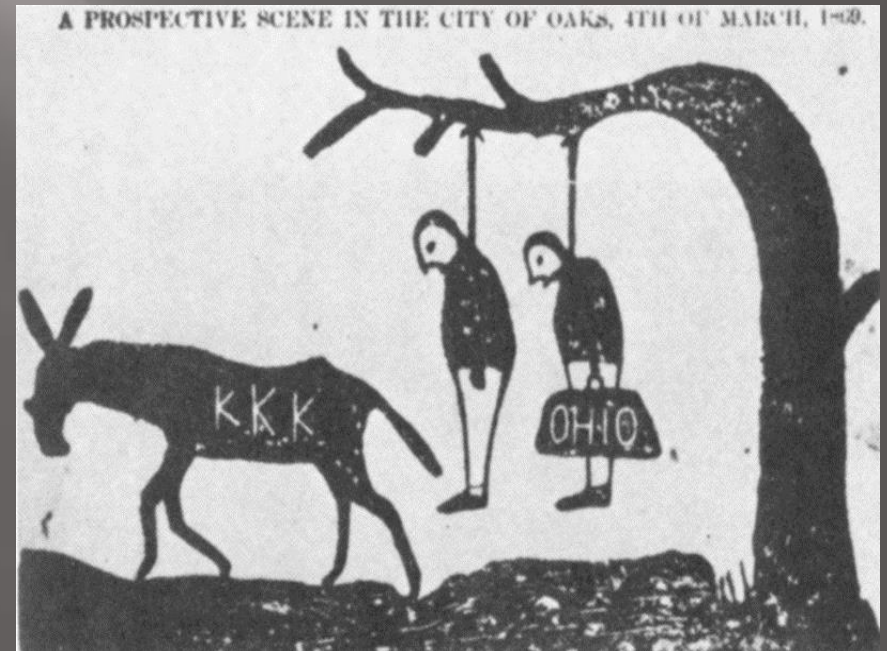
Section 3 – The Collapse of Reconstruction

Opposition to Reconstruction

- Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
 - social club for Confederate veterans started in Tennessee in 1866
 - violent terror organization w/ goal of restoring white supremacy
 - have killed thousands
 - have tried to prevent economic/political progress of African-Americans
 - restored white supremacy through much of the S by 1880
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- ❑ Amnesty Act, 1872- returned right to vote to former Confederates (Democratic)
 - ❑ govt. allowed Freedmen's Bureau to expire shifting political power in S



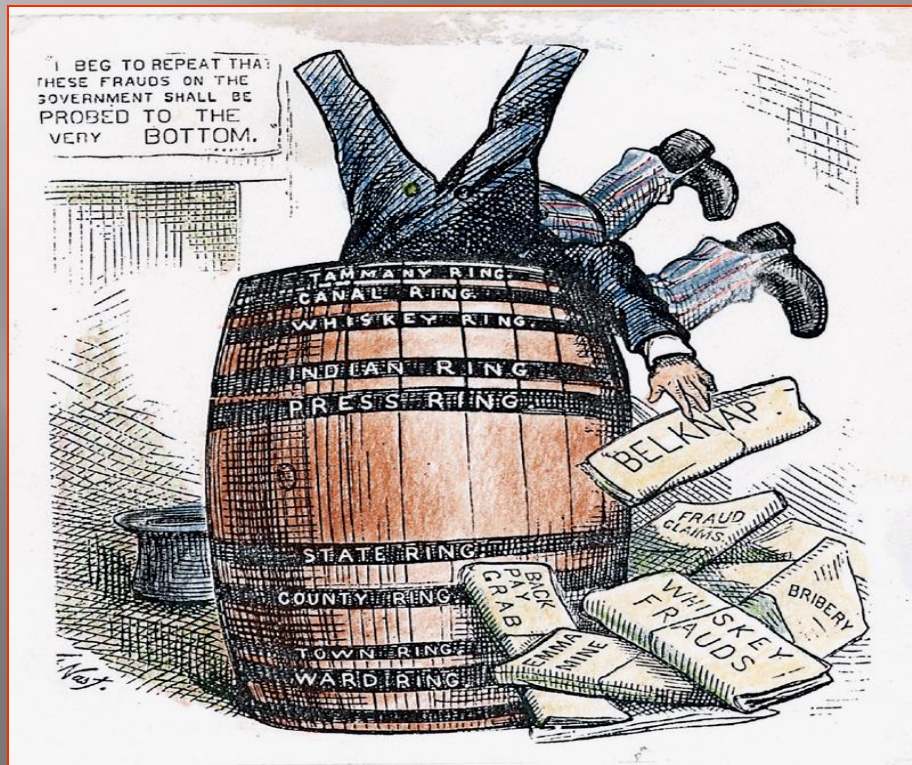
- ▣ *North Carolina state senator John Stephens, a white Republican, answered warnings that his life was in danger by saying that some 3,000 African-American voters had supported him “at the risk of persecution and starvation” and that he would not abandon them. He was assassinated in 1870.*



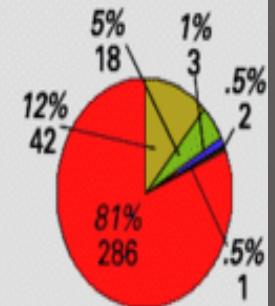
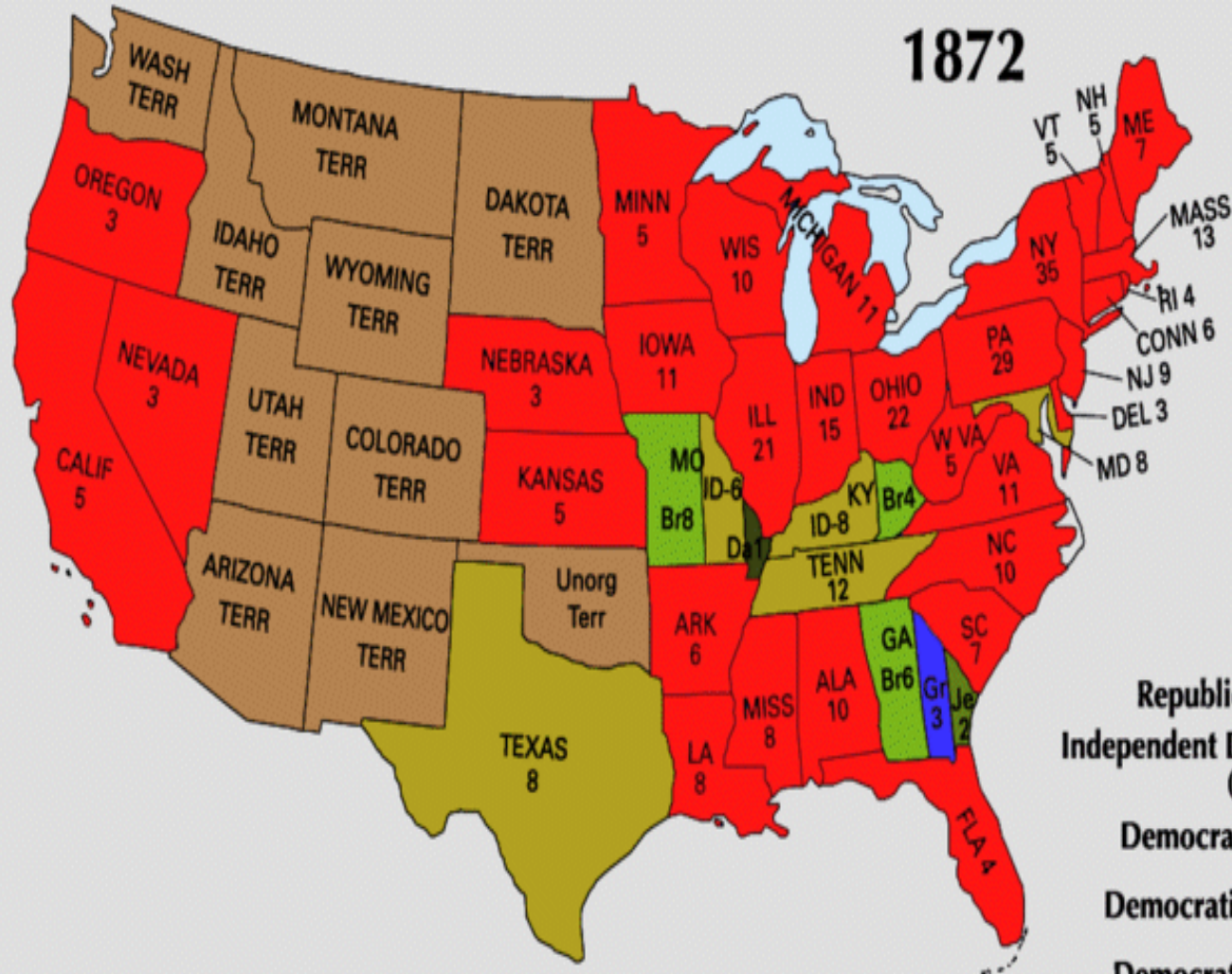
Shifting away from Reconstruction

1. Scandals Plague Grants Administration

- friends appointed to positions turned out to be dishonest
- 1st VP exposed for skimming profits from a govt. railroad contract (*Schuyler Colfax - Credit Mobilier*)
- additional officials got caught accepting bribes
- *Grant was elected to 2nd term- Republican Party weakened

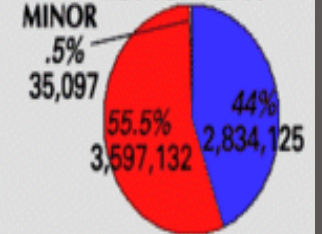


1872



ELECTORAL VOTE

TOTAL VOTING: 352
NOT VOTING: 14



POPULAR VOTE

TOTAL: 6,466,354

Republican (Grant)

Independent Democratic (Hendricks)

Democratic (Brown)

Democratic (Greeley)

Democratic (Jenkins)

Democratic (Davis)

Territories

2. Economic Turmoil

- panic of 1873- series of financial failures that led to a 5 yr. economic depression

3. Supreme Court Decisions

- undermined the 14th & 15th amendments causing serious setbacks
- *eventually Supreme Court overturned cases

All three shift Northern support to national concerns & away from Reconstruction policies

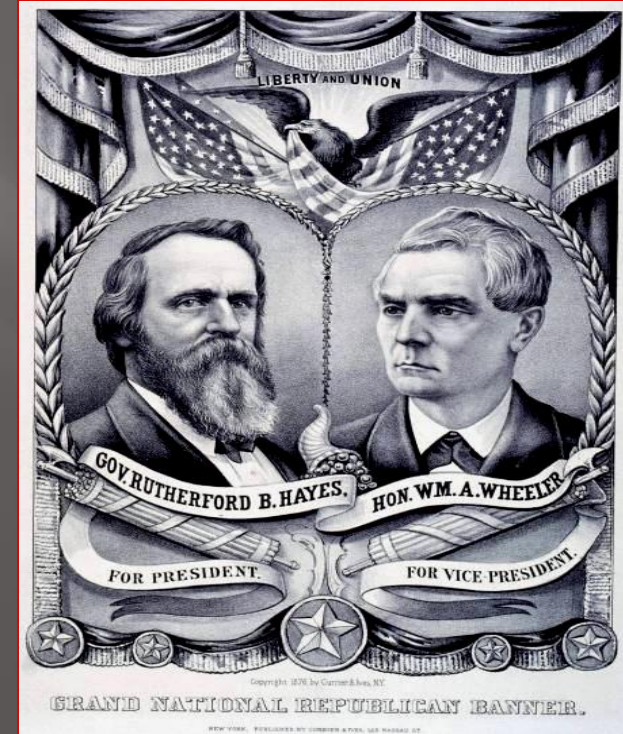
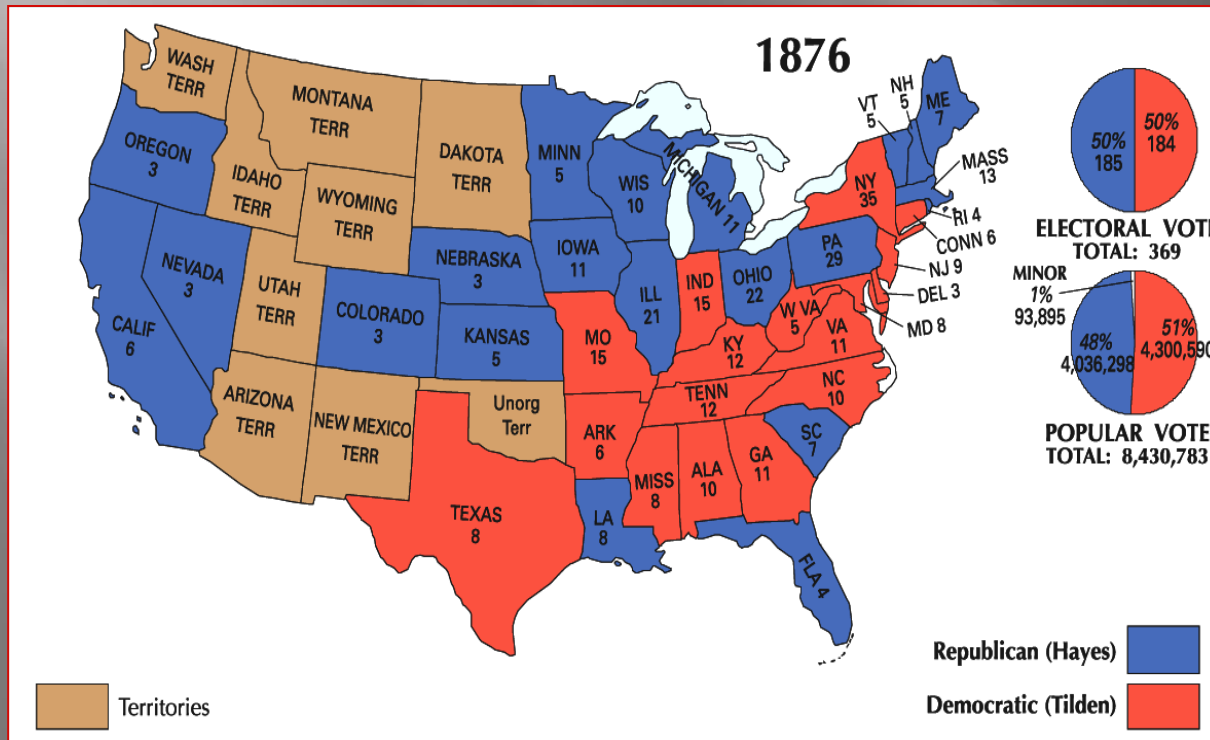


Civil Rights Setbacks – Do not copy

- ▣ U.S. v. Cruikshank (1876) – the 14th Amendment was ruled not to grant the federal govt. power to punish whites who oppressed blacks.
- ▣ U.S. v. Reese (1876) – the 15th Amendment was determined not to grant voting rights to anyone, but rather to restrict types of voter restriction

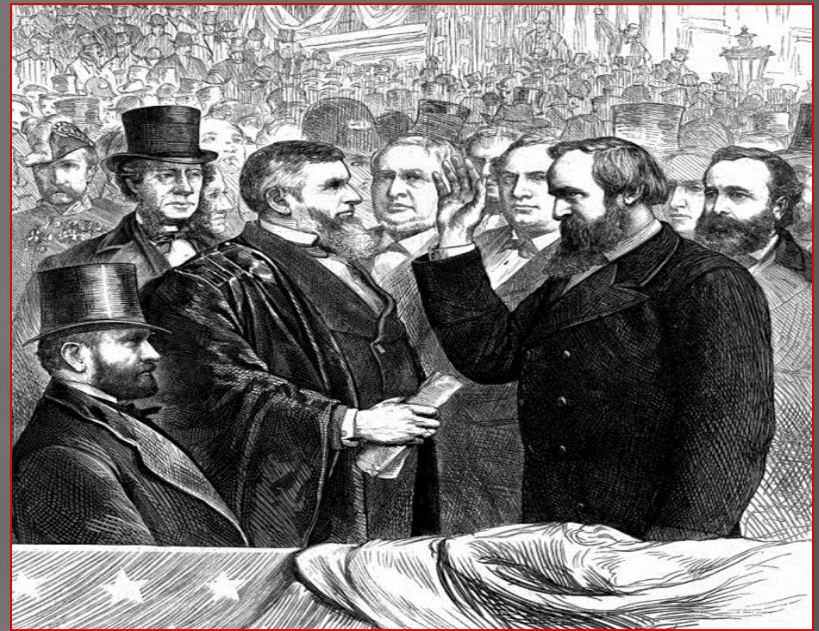
Democrats Redeem the South

- ❑ redemption- what the Democrats called their return to power in the South
- ❑ election of 1876- Rutherford B. Hayes (R) v. Samuel J Tilden (D)
- ❑ Tilden won popular vote, but 1 vote short of needed electoral
- ❑ election given to Hayes-19th U.S. President, Republican 1877-1881

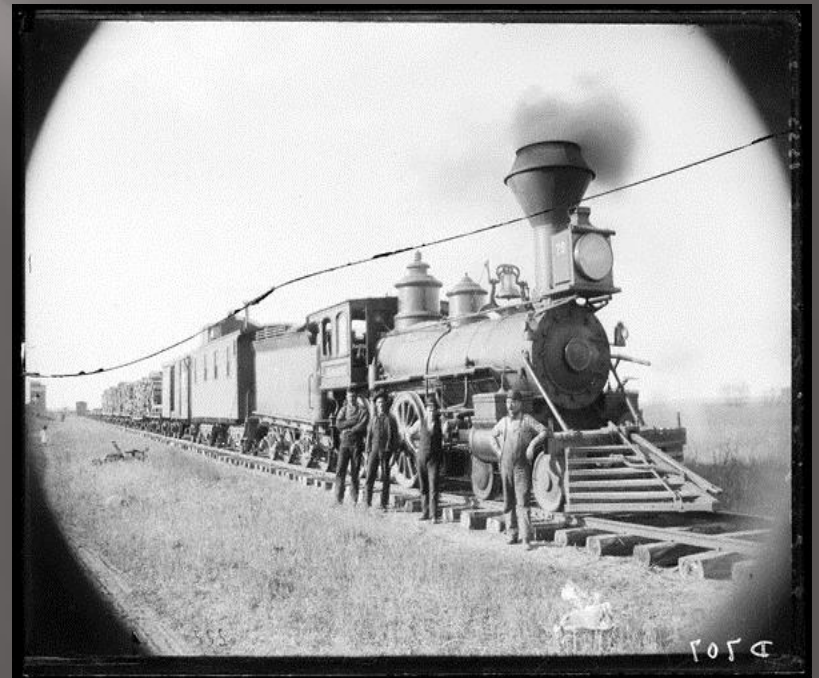


Compromise of 1877-

- withdraw of fed. troops from Louisiana & South Carolina
- fed. \$ to Democrats to build railroad from Texas to W coast
- Hayes would appoint a Southerner to cabinet
 - (*David M. Key of Tennessee became Postmaster General*)



- *end of Reconstruction
 - *J.Q. Adams, Hayes, Benjamin Harrison, & G.W. Bush all lost popular vote*
- home rule- Democrats achieved ability to run state w/o fed. intervention
- immediately restricted rights of African Americans



Legacy of Reconstruction

- ❑ not much progress in battle of discrimination
- ❑ Supreme Court undermined civil rights
- ❑ no land reform for former slaves prevented economic independence
- ❑ deep-seated racism in society not fully realized

Positives

- ❑ 13th amendment abolished slavery
- ❑ 14th & 15th amendments helped civil rights in the 20th century

